

ACTIVE EFFORTS TO THWART SALE OF LIBERTY BONDS

Pro-German Agents in This
Country Directs Prop-
aganda.

BEARING FRUIT FROM
MINNESOTA TO TEXAS

Some of Workers Have Temerity
to Conduct Operations in
National Capital.

FOUR CHANNELS OF EFFORT

Official Recognition That Movement
Is Result of Carefully Di-
rected Conspiracy.

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, October 17.—Pro-German agents in the United States, according to reports to the Treasury Department, have directed their energies toward defeating the Liberty loan. Their organized propaganda has borne fruit, from Minnesota to Texas, it is asserted, in scattered localities where weak workers have been made, not openly, but by indirect methods, to discourage subscriptions.

The work of the pro-German agents, officials assert, has been carried on for more than two weeks. Some of the workers have had the temerity, the reports indicate, to conduct their operations here in the national capital.

Official recognition of the propaganda against the loan was voiced to-day by Colonel Herbert M. Lord, representing the War Department, at the war risk insurance conference, at which the details of the new sailors' and soldiers' insurance law are being explained to officers and enlisted men from the various contingents.

"There has been an organized effort," said Colonel Lord, who was chairman of to-day's meeting, "to discourage and defeat the loan."

SEEK TO MISREPRESENT

PATRIOTISM OF ARMY

This effort, he said, has been made by "seeking to misrepresent the patriot-ism of the new National Army." An official count of the proceedings of the conference, which was behind closed doors, issued to-night by the Treasury Department, reads as follows:

"In convincing refutation of the slander, which was to the effect that the men of the new National Army opposed the war, Colonel Lord announced that subscriptions from the army for the loan already aggregate \$26,000,000, and that some of the subscriptions were written in foreign languages.

"The announcement caused great enthusiasm among the delegates from the army and navy, marine corps and coast guard (attending the conference), 500 of whom warmed up to the platform following the address and signed war insurance applications, all of which, except forty, were for the maximum of \$10,000."

Assembled from various sources, the efforts of workers against the loan appear to have been directed along four main channels:

Attempts to discourage prospective buyers of Liberty bonds.

Efforts to prevent certain banks from handling the bonds.

EDITORIALS TEND

TO DISCOURAGE BUYERS

The publication, in certain newspapers and other mediums of publicity, of editorials and articles which, while not directly opposing loan subscrip-tions, tend to discourage buyers.

The prevention, so far as local and sporadic efforts can prevent, of the placing of Liberty loan posters and advertising literature where it will be most beneficial.

Attempts to discourage buyers by the personal plea method, have been confined mostly to the East. Instances have been brought to the attention of officials where buyers have been ap-proached, apparently in a spirit of great friendship, and advised not to buy the bonds.

Efforts to prevent banks from handling the bonds have centered chiefly in the West and Northwest. The president of a Wisconsin bank has advised the Treasury that his depos-itors, mostly Germans or of German parentage, have withdrawn many thousands of dollars from his bank be-cause he aided the first Liberty loan.

These depositors, he added, had taken their accounts to two rival banks on the understanding that those banks would not aid the second Liberty loan. The two banks, he reported, were not aiding the loan in any way.

Many banks have felt the pressure of German influence in this propaganda, reports indicated. So pronounced was the movement that the States of Min-nesota, North and South Dakota and Montana recently decided that they would withdraw State funds from any bank which did not support the loan.

STRONG PRESSURE APPLIED

TO BANK OFFICIALS

In Missouri and Oklahoma, the pro-German element is said to have ap-plied strong pressure on bank directors and officers to induce them to refrain from participation in the flotation of the second loan. This movement, how-ever, proved to be a boomerang. It is said.

The banks turned a deaf ear to the representations, and subscriptions are now reported to be increasing heavily in that section.

A check is kept by the Treasury on all newspaper editorials and articles referring to the loan, not only in pub-lications printed in English, but in the foreign language press as well. A number of such publications, it is as-erted, have been industriously printing editorials and articles of a tone ap-

U-Boat Toll About Same as in Previous Week

(By Associated Press)
LONDON, October 17.—Twelve British merchant vessels of over 1,000 tons were sunk by mine or submarine in the last week, according to the statement of the British Admiralty to-night.

Six vessels under 1,000 tons and one fishing vessel were sunk.

In the previous week fourteen vessels over 1,000 tons, two under that tonnage and three fishing ves-sels were sunk.

LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN GAINS FRESH IMPETUS

Subscriptions May Now Reach \$1-
500,000,000, or Half of Minimum
Quota Set for Nation.

ENTIRE COUNTRY SPEEDS UP

Receipts of Official Returns From All
Twelve of Federal Reserve Banks
Give Rise to Much Optimism in
Official Circles.

WASHINGTON, October 17.—Better news came to-day from the Liberty loan campaign. Subscriptions, Treas-ury officials announced to-night, prob-ably exceed \$1,250,000,000, and may reach \$1,500,000,000, or half the min-imum quota set for the country at the beginning of the campaign.

"So satisfactory were official and unofficial reports received to-day that high hopes are now entertained that the \$5,000,000,000 mark may be achieved," said the Treasury announce-ment, "and with a continuation of the present rate at which the entire coun-try is speeding up the \$2,000,000,000 minimum seems reasonably certain."

"Receipts to-night of official returns from all twelve of the Federal reserve banks up to the close of business, Octo-ber 16, gave rise to much optimism. The total shows \$700,110,150, or \$175-
000,000 more than was reported at the close of business the previous day. This is by far the greatest single day's gain shown by the official reports since the sale started."

RICHMOND OFFICIALLY

REPORTS \$28,315,000

The official returns shown in the statement indicate that the actual sales to date from the same places are: New York, \$347,600,000; Richmond, \$28,315,000; Atlanta, \$15,152,000, and Chicago, \$7,138,000.

Carefully compiled unofficial estimates indicate that the actual sales to date from the same places are: New York, \$347,600,000; Richmond, \$28,315,000; Atlanta, \$15,152,000, and Chicago, \$7,138,000.

"Sales thus far," the statement adds, "represent large subscriptions from men and women of ordinary means. Telegraph wires bring the same story from every section. Although quotas are not being reached in many places, the universal report is that the num-ber of buyers now is greater than in the first loan drive."

HIGHLY ENCOURAGING

REPORT FROM MINNEAPOLIS

The initial report from the Minne-apolis district, received last night, was highly encouraging.

"The buying of bonds by farmers of German birth and ancestry is very gratifying," an official message from there said.

One Texas bank reported a \$2,000 subscription from a German who had been naturalized only a short time. He first subscribed \$1,000, and then be-came so enthusiastic over congratula-tions being showered upon him that he bought another \$1,000 worth.

"General outlook decidedly more dis-couraging to the Kaiser," Dallas head-quarters wired.

Great activity in the Southwest is reported from Kansas City. A particu-lar drive is being made on pro-Germans who have sought to intimid-ate banks aiding the loan. It was said, and the result has been that they are rapidly becoming subscribers.

An old Union soldier, wearing a faded suit of blue, came down out of the Pannin County, Ga., hills to a county bank yesterday, and, laying down a big share of his little store of pension money, said:

"Give me a bond. The government has stood by me for years, and I will stand by it now."

The old veteran got the first bond sold in the county. The example set by him started a lively sale.

CAMPAIGN FOR \$4,000,000

Money Will Be Used to Provide Re-
creation for Men Training in
National Army.

(By Associated Press)
NEW YORK, October 17.—A national campaign to raise \$4,000,000 to provide recreation for the men training in the National Army will be inaugurated to-day by the War and Navy Commis-sion on Training and Activities.

John N. Willys, of Toledo, Ohio, na-tional chairman of the commission, will have the co-operation of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Columbus. It is aimed to raise money equivalent to \$3 for every man in the training camps.

RAILROADS STILL TIED UP

Majority of Strikers Refusing to Re-
sume Work in Argen-
tine Mines.

(By Associated Press)
BUENOS AIRES, October 17.—De-spite the recent presidential decree, the end of the railway strike and the agreement of the companies to increase wages 10 per cent, the majority of the strikers are refusing to resume work. The strike has lasted nearly a month, and its effects have been aggravated by the simultaneous paralysis of ocean and river traffic and the destruction of telegraph lines, causing many points to be completely isolated.

FULL ALLOTMENT TAKEN BY ONE BANK

American National Subscribes
\$1,833,000 to Second Lib-
erty Loan Issue.

OTHER BIG BLOCKS BOUGHT

If People Come Forward, Suc-
cess in Richmond Is
Now Assured.

The American National Bank and the American Trust Company, which were allotted \$1,833,000 by the Treasury De-partment in the second Liberty loan issue, and the third largest amount allotted to any bank in the State, an-nounced yesterday afternoon that subscriptions have been received so far which enables these institutions to take the full amount allotted them and will continue to work with the hope that they may be able to place a larger amount. This is the first bank to announce that it will take the allotted amount, and is ex-pected to be followed by the other large financial institutions in the city. With that announcement came the re-port that the Old Dominion Trust Com-pany had subscribed \$250,000 to the Liberty bonds, that the Bank of Com-merce and Trust Co. had subscribed an additional \$100,000, \$100,000 already being subscribed by that institution in the early part of the campaign.

Of great encouragement to the com-mittee was the announcement that the Woolworth Company had subscribed \$25,000 through the Broad Street Bank. The following letter is self-explanatory and the committee expects that it will be an incentive to other firms doing business in Richmond: "As per our instructions from the New York office, you will find inclosed a subscription to the new Liberty loan for \$25,000; also a check to your order for \$500. Will you be kind enough to see that this is placed with the Liberty loan committee of your district?" This sub-scription simply shows that the larger business enterprises in the country are beginning to realize the seriousness of the situation that confronts the country and are therefore making a liberal response to the Liberty loan.

WITH PEOPLE BEHIND WORK

SUCCESS IN CITY CERTAIN

Besides these reports, the banks in the city announced yesterday that they had secured subscriptions amounting to \$125,000 for the day. The subscrip-tions for the city of Richmond, includ-ing the amount subscribed by the American National Bank, now amount to \$5,650,000, which leaves only a little over \$4,000,000 to be subscribed in the next nine days, or an average of \$460,000 a day. Optimism now holds sway among the members of the committee, and they feel that the city will over-subscribe the allotted amount if the people will come forward in the next few days and subscribe in large amounts, so that Richmond will again lead the country in the Liberty loan campaign. It was announced yester-day that the bankers of Baltimore have agreed to subscribe to the Liberty loan to the extent of \$2,000,000. The committee thinks Baltimore is not to lead in the district, and it is for that reason that the committee is doubly anxious that there be no delay on the part of the people in subscribing to the Liberty loan issue.

TO OPERATORS AND MINERS

SHARP WARNING ISSUED

The fuel administrator's telegram follows:

"American citizens engaged in the mining of coal, whether operators or miners, are for the most part mindful of the fact that our country is at war, and that the burden rests upon them to produce the coal needed without in-terruption. But there are evidently some who fail to understand the gravity of the situation, and do not hesitate to advocate strikes at the present time as a means of forcing the government to at once decide whether the wage increase agreed to at the meeting recently held at Wash-ington by the operators and miners of the central district should justify the covered by an advance in the price fixed by the President.

"The matter has been submitted to me and all concerned are expected to co-operate. I am giving immediate and close attention to the question, and hope to reach a decision at an early date. The only circumstances within my control which will delay that de-cision will be the violation of the spirit of the arrangement between the operators and miners which was that under no circumstances should the production of coal in the United States at the present time be allowed to diminish.

"If either the operators or the miners attempt to bring pressure upon me to reach a decision, I shall postpone it and use whatever powers are necessary to compel the production of coal to meet the country's needs."

REASONS WHY

George W. Call, President
of the Union Bank,
Purchased Liberty Bonds

BECAUSE to buy a bond is to be patriotic, and patriotism is the sine qua non of good citizenship.

BECAUSE patriotism is meaningless when it does not come to the rescue of its country in time of peril.

BECAUSE they may save the lives of some of my compatriots who are sacrificing their all for the sake of liberty.

BECAUSE the freedom of to-day for which my fathers fought and died is threatened by Hun aggression.

BECAUSE the youth of the land who have taken up arms in the country's defense—the protection of our homes and our property interests—may not lack in the means necessary to enable them to defend their lives and wage the war to a victorious conclusion.

BECAUSE I could not face my fellow citizens, knowing that I had refused to aid my country to the best of my ability in its time of stress.

WARNS COAL MEN AGAINST STRIKES

Fuel Administrator Garfield De-
clares Drastic Steps
Will Be Taken.

PRODUCTION MUST CONTINUE

Government Will Take Charge of
Industry if Output Is
Threatened.

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, October 17.—What-ever powers necessary will be employed by the Federal government to stop the strikes of coal miners in the Middle West and prevent interruption of the nation's fuel production.

This warning was given to-day by Fuel Administrator Garfield in a sharp telegram to miners and operators in the fields involved, reminding them of their pledge not to allow the output of coal to be diminished, and declaring that any attempt to bring pressure to bear upon him to force a revision of coal prices would result in postponement of a decision on that question.

Dr. Garfield was in conference dur-ing the day with John P. White, pres-ident of the United Mine Workers of America, who reported that so far the strikes in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania were local in character, though they were threatening to spread. He expressed the hope that the men could be induced to return to work.

The fuel administrator did not com-ment upon his warning or go into detail about the steps he proposed to take if it is not heeded, further than to say that while the country is at war no interference with fuel produc-tion will be tolerated. Congress has empowered the President to take over mines and operate them if he deems it necessary.

WAGE AGREEMENT NOT

CONDITIONAL ON ADVANCE

Under the recent agreement reached at a conference here between the op-erators and men, a new wage scale grant-ing a substantial increase was agreed upon. The operators first entered into the agreement conditional upon an ad-vance in prices being allowed by the government. The fuel administration refused to consent to such an agree-ment, and the operators, according to the administration, finally agreed with-out that stipulation.

Pref administration officials say the men now striking want the increased wages to take effect immediately in-
stead of at the next pay period, about November 1. In a statement to-night, Dr. Garfield said the fuel administra-tion and the railroads are energetically working on the problem of getting more cars to the mines, and that there is every hope that the coal shortage will be gradually remedied.

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SUBMARINE HITS U. S. DESTROYER

Head of Belgian Mission Expresses
His Thanks to American People

(By Associated Press)

HAYRE, October 17.—Baron Mon-cheur, head of the Belgian mission to the United States, and former Belgian minister at Washington, requested the Associated Press to-day to express his thanks to the American people for the hospitality extended to the mission.

"I thought I knew the United States well," said the Baron. "I was minister at Washington for eight years, and learned and admired the businesslike methods and efficiency of Americans. But it was a revela-tion to see a great free, proud, wealthy nation bending all its energies towards the single goal of crushing Prussian militarism. For-gotten of party rivalries, the people of the United States as one man entered the fray resolved to make the world 'safe for democracy.' It is no small comfort to realize that the

plight of Belgium was more than incidental in bringing the greatest nation of the New World to the side of the allies and justice. I came away from America feeling that I had witnessed the welding of a great nation, the advent of right over force, and the determination of free men to fight for the heritage of liberty left by their fathers, who had acquired it at the price of their blood.

"I was still under the spell of the conversation I had had with your great President—one of the greatest statesmen of modern and all times. As I listened to the expression of his views on the future destinies of the world, I was proud that Belgium could have inspired such a sentiment in the bosom of the first citizen of the greatest country of modern times, and to him and to the people of the United States I wish to say: 'Thank you.'"

EVERY MAN IN CAMP LEE HAS CHANCE TO ADVANCE

Promotions Will Be Made on Sheer
Merit Under System Being
Inaugurated.

RECORDS ARE CAREFULLY KEPT

Recognition May Come Quickly to
Those Who Deserve It, While Old
Rule of Seniority No Longer Will
Be Binding.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

CAMP LEE, VA., October 17.—Each man in Camp Lee, both of the enlisted and commissioned personnel, who proves himself to be of marked value to the military service, and whose record points him out as a man of worth, will stand an excellent oppor-tunity for quick promotion. The merit system, which is being inaugurated here, will be determined, and the right to advancement thus shown will guide the commanding general in selecting men for higher ranks.

Major-General Cronkhite, command-ing the Eighth Division, after con-ferences with the officers of his com-mand, has issued an order to all bri-gade and separate unit commanders to submit to headquarters a list of the names and rank of the fifty best men of each company or bat-tery whom the commanding officer be-lieves to be the best all-round men in the organization. He also ordered that the names and rank of the fifty en-listed men of each company or battery who were considered to be the poorest and least desirable men in the organi-zation be furnished by the company or battery commander.

ABLE TO ASCERTAIN

PROGRESS OF MEN

From the reports thus made, which will be rendered further from time to time, the commanding general will be enabled to ascertain just what men are making a satisfactory showing in their military duties, and which would be qualified for promotions. A complete record, the plan of which will go into an individual's merit so completely that his every ability can be determined, will be kept of the men. Those who are shown to be possessed of the requisite qualifications will be put in line for commissions.

While the initial step in this matter has been taken relative to the enlisted men, it will also extend to certain ranks of commissioned officers, going perhaps as high as major or lieutenant-colonel. A detailed record of the service of officers already in the army will be kept, and their advancement guided accordingly.

It has been indicated that merit will govern promotions in the commis-sioned ranks in the future, rather than seniority of rank, and that if a second lieutenant shows capabilities which fit him for a captaincy, he will be so ad-vanced, rather than having his promo-tion come in the order of his num-ber, which method has obtained in the past. This new manner of advancing commissioned officers would be a radical departure from that followed for so long a time, but it is said to be based on the idea of the government to place a man according to his work and ability to perform efficient service, in-
stead of having an officer assigned to duties for which he is ill fitted, and to which he was assigned because of the order he was in for promotion.

With the enlisted men it shows that the man given value in the National Army will be given every opportunity for betterment. It also explodes the old idea that because a man was in the ranks he was consequently lost sight of and became only an atom among thousands of troops. Under the new plan, which is being worked out by General Cronkhite at Camp Lee, and will obtain in all the cantonments of the country, the opportunity of the enlisted men for a commissioned rank is always present, provided he proves that he has qualifications for such pro-motion and develops himself accord-ingly.

MAY DECIDE CANDIDATES

FOR TRAINING CAMPS

It is believed that the results of the plan will also guide the officers in se-lecting men who will be permitted to attend the third series of officers' train-ing camps, one of which will be lo-cated at Camp Lee. It has been an-nounced by the War Department that

NEW PLAN FOR APPLYING ARMY SELECTIVE DRAFT

Worked Out Tentatively by Provost-
Marshal-General and Discussed
With President.

DEFINITE PLACE FOR EACH MAN

Would Establish Various Grades of
Dependency and Industrial Value
for Guidance of Future Drafts.
Program Soon to Be Made Known.

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, October 17.—A com-prehensive new plan for applying the army selective draft which would take first only men without dependents and of no particular value to war in-dustries, and establish various grades of dependency and industrial value from which future drafts would be made strictly on the selective basis, has been worked out tentatively by the provost-marshal-general's office and discussed with the President.

The plan, it was learned to-day, was submitted recently to a conference of civilians who directed exemption board activities in a number of States, and received endorsement of most of them, who are now discussing the proposed plan with their State governors.

It is proposed to formulate in each local draft district a table of all regis-trants, placing each in a column de-noting his dependents and industrial value in the war's prosecution. For instance, horizontal columns or classi-fications would be based on dependency. Men with no dependents would be placed in the first class, those with de-pendent distant relatives in the second class, those with wives in the third class, those with a wife and one child in the fourth, and so on.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES

UNDER CONSIDERATION

Similarly, the vertical columns might represent certain industries arranged according to their respective merit as war necessities. Industrial classes un-der consideration in this connection are farmers, ship-yard employees, munition workers, railway and transportation operatives, miners, steel plant and motor industry workmen, and certain other individual plants or industry branches to be designated from time to time by the President or the War Department as temporarily essential.

The latter classification might include plants making military clothing, bar-ness, first-aid materials, or professions such as chemists and other scientific men more needed for war research than to carry arms.

Thus the table with horizontal de-pendency classifications and vertical industrial classifications would hold a place for each registrant in accordance with his dependency or industrial value in selecting men for examina-tion, boards will consider each man physically fit, having neither mental or value in essential war in-dustries. When this class was exhausted, draft authorities would draw on the classes having the slightest dependency claims and the least value in essential industries. Theoretically, the draft would work down through the table to the classes with most dependents and highest industrial value.

LESS ESSENTIAL CLASSES

TO BE EXHAUSTED FIRST

No class would be exempted as such, but the valuable men would be placed so that they would not be called into the need for soldiers became more urgent and all the less essential classes were exhausted.

It is understood the entire program will be made known as soon as it is completed and approved by President Wilson, to allay the anxiety prevailing throughout many industries over the next draft, which had been planned for as early as December, before the new plan was proposed, but which now may be delayed.

The proposed plan would meet Presi-dent Wilson's objection to class exemp-tions. On the other hand it is claimed, it would successfully prevent the drawing of men into the army who are needed more in the industries or in agriculture, and would avoid mistakes of Great Britain early in the war, when coal mines and war industries were de-pleted of skilled workers for the sake of swelling the first expeditionary force. It also would give each man a more or less definite place in the ability list, and set his mind at rest as to when he might be summoned for service.

BOAT IS DAMAGED, BUT MAKES PORT; ONE MAN KILLED

Gunner's Mate Blown Into
Sea by Force of Tor-
pedo Explosion.

FIVE OTHERS WOUNDED,
BUT NONE SERIOUSLY

Germans Entirely in Possession
of Island of Oesel at Head
of Riga Gulf.

PLAN NAVAL DEMONSTRATION

Expected Renewal of Great Allied
Offensive in Belgium Has
Not Eventuated.

(By Associated Press)

Although American torpedo-boat de-structors have covered nearly a million miles since the United States entered the war, crossing the ocean, convoying vessels and chasing submarines, only recently has a German submarine suc-ceeded in damaging one of them.

The attack occurred somewhere within the war zone last Tuesday, but though the destroyer was badly dam-aged, she was able to make port. One man, a gunner's mate, was killed, being blown into the sea by the force of the explosion of the torpedo. Five other men were wounded.

The Germans are entirely in posses-sion of the Island of Oesel, at the head of the Gulf of Riga, and the Russian forces still there are cut off from communication with Petrograd. Small naval engagements continue in ad-jacent waters. Pernau, an important gulf port north of Riga and due east of Oesel Island, has been bombed by Ger-man naval airships.